THE NEW YORK HERALD

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

President Johnson's Reception Last Night.

The Largest Assemblage Ever Gathered Within the White House.

Continued Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

Rembers of Congress Flooded with Appeals to Stand by the President.

The Real Object of Secretary Seward's Visit to the West Indies.

The Harbor of St. Thomas Secured for a Naval Rendezvous.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Speech of Senator Dixon in Support of the President's Policy.

Bebate in the House on the Latest Constitutional Amendment.

Regulations of Trade with the British Provinces.

this evening has been, in point of numbers, the most remarkable of any in Washington this season. It was in; Ash Wednesday, when all the carriages in the city were put in requbition, and throngs were arriving and departing for hours; but the political excitement incident to the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the speech from the White House on the 224 of February

pelied to abandon all attempts at

the utmost difficulty, and elegant dresses innumerable were ruinously crushed or torn to pieces. The President and family stood in the Blue Room to receive, and each

ly every one, and each seemed to draw the conclusions sent were Secretaries McCuiloch, Stanton and Welles, real Grant, the heads of nearly all departments and bu-reaus, Senators and Congressmen of radical prodiction as well as conservative, and a very large admixture of the rank and file from civil life from all sections of the country. The spontaneous character of the gathering was unmistakably shown by the compar-atively small number of persons attending in full dress. There was no resi failing off in the latter, but the number of those who came in ordinary walking costume exceeded them ten to one. After exchanging the usual salutations with the President the citizens passed on to the East Room, and either promonaded to the excellent music discoursed by the Marine Band or conversed in knots and groups according to their acquaintance or political inclinations. Endorsement of the President was uttered by all and condemnation by none. Individuals were occasionally inveighing against his bers of his Cabinet. Beyond this censure or criticism was not indulged. As an evidence of hearty apprecia tion by the people it was all the President could desire and as an indication of the popular political pulse it can not be disregarded.

CABINET SESSION-RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES. A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, and remained to session until nearly four o'clock. Secretaries Welles and McCulloch left somewhat earlier, but others remained later. Of course the streets are filled with remore concerning the day's deliberations, and several changes are confidently announced by the respective friends of certain would-be incoming members. Stan-ton's exit is positively set down for the first of March by some of these, while Harlan's friends assert that he has no intention or desire of remaining longer than is neceseary to close up some unfinished business connected with Indian affairs. Successors to both these gentlemen are thick on men's lips, but nothing positive appears to be

General Butler's arrival at this particular juncture was surmised by some to have been determined by the latbreak between the President and his Cabinet, and not a few betters he confidently expects a place abould kny variances occur. His real business here is to defend the covernment in one or more suits brought up from Indiana for doubtful or illegal exercise of authority and

RETURN OF GENERAL GRANT. General Grant and staff arrived in the city this morn-

SP. TECH OF SENATOR DIXON.

Senator Dixon , Supported President Johnson's policy is a speech of more (ban two hours this afternoon. His premises were admit ably put, and, had he not permitted a continuous interrupa on of desultory remarks from the opposition, of whom Krambull, Wade and Fessenden were most active, the a fort would have been fully as finished and forcible as any submitted during the session,

MEXICAN APPAIRS. Sefor Romero appeared on the floor of the House during the session to-day, as the has frequently done of late. In this connection it may be stated that a couple of resolutions pertaining to Mexicon affairs were favora-

President of the Mexican republic should take place, if it has been prevented by foreign interference, &c. The other was introduced by Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, which resolves that it is the judgment of Congress that the further continuance of French troops in Moxico would be a violation of the Emperor's pledge to America in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies. This resolu-

DUPLICATE DISCHARGE PAPERS FOR SOLDIERS. War Department.

Some time ago a board of officers was appointed to examine applicants for the vacancies among officers of the plications were made. Something like two hundred and eighty deserving soldiers, many of whom had served off a large number of the deserving men who passed the a considerable breeze of indignation against the Secre

mation from the Executive relative to the apportion-ment of the rewards for the assassins of President Lin-coln. The whole story of the disposition of this large ents, will soon be divulged.

PERSONAL.
Solicitor Jordon, of the Treasury Department, will be
in New York for a few days on department business.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1864.

LETTERS TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

crats. Those republican Senators who sustained the veto

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WARRISOTON, Feb. 27, 1860.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL tee on Military Affairs the Militia bill, with amendments, many of them of minor importance, one of which strikes out drunkards and vayahonds from the exempted officers of the States and Territories among the exempt but the States are not allowed to make exemptions. The companies may consist of fifty to one hundred privates in addition to officers. The each of non-part cipation in the rebellion is stricken out. A new section is added authorizing the commanding general of the armies of the United States to cause inspections to be made, from time to time, both of the multita and the offices of the Acquisan General.

FOUR HOWARD MINITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. HOWARD TO WIS, introduced a bill to sell the unceld forts of the Fort Howard Military Reservation in Brown county, Wisconsum, by giving two months notice by advertisement that it will be sold for each. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

LASD GRASTS TO CENTER REFERENCE.

Mr. Howard also introduced a bill granting lands to make up the delinencies of formed grants in aid of the Tomah and Lake St. Croix and the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroads.

LASD BOUNTIES FOR SOLDERINE.

Mr. Bushen Leep Lof VI. introduced a bill to amend

Bailrouds.

Mr. Potano, (rep.) of VL, introduced a biff to amend an act of March 8, 1835, relative to land bounties for military service, which provides that in the case of the death of any person, entitled to such bounties if living, his widow may apply for and receive such bounty, or a child or children, if there is no widow, and the sound of the death of any person, entitled to such bounty.

that it had nothing to do with the condition of the robel States.

Mr. Dirkon said that the Senate of the United States had exclusive juradiction over its own members and their qualifications. It was a matter for each house to examine for itself.

Mr. Transurtz, (rep.) of Ill., said:—Suppose that in time of pears the Legislature of Tennessee is disloyal and swear allegiance to Maximilian, does the Senator from Connecticut deny the authority of Congress to deciare such an act invals?

Mr. Diros in reply deared to ask Mr. Trumbull a question.—Suppose the Tennessee Legislature should elect. Maximilian a Senator, and the Senate interfere in the matter? Could the House of Representatives interfere?

Mr. Tetwartz asid that it Mr. Diros meant to ask him if the Senate had the same right to do so that a jury of twelve men had to bring a verdict directly against the testimony of a hundred witnesses and to perjure themselves.

Mr. Diros and that the Senate had no more right nor was no more apt to perjure themselves. He was contending for the right of each house to judge for itself.

Mr. Kranswoon, (rep.) of Iowa, asked Mr. Diron if he

contending for the right of each noise to judge for Mr. Kriskwoon, (rep.) of lows, saked Mr. Ditton if he held that the Senate had no more jurisdiction ever the question of receiving Senators from South Carolina Mr. Dixon said that the question open receiving the Senators from South Carolina was one to be determined by the Senate when her Senators came here. There was no doubt of the power of the Senate over the matter. He (Mr. Dixon) did not believe that any act of readminism was necessary. If a husband and wife separated for five years they would, on coming together again, need remarrying.

for five years they would, on coming together again, need remarying.

Mr. Grisses, (rep.) of lows, asked Mr. Dixon if he understood the Fresident to maintain that each and all of the rebellious States are in a fit condition to be represented in Congress?

Mr. Dixos replied that that was a question for each house to describe for feelf. Referring to the fresident's policy, he was interrupted by.

Mr. Wane, (rep.) of Ohio, who said he did not know what that policy was. He knew that the President was violently opposed to what Congress was doing, and called Secators and Representatives who differed from him traitors.

I hold it may duty to recommend to you, in the intercess a poster and in the intercess of the Union, the admission servey holds to its absence in public legislation when, however in subscriptions in its absence in public legislation when, however in subscriptions. Its percent may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of longitude macronicly, but in the parameter of representatives which we is a first the present of representatives which we is local test.

the South before these States were admitted to representation. He desired to know of Mr. Dixon if, while the States of Tennessee was fighting against the got remment, she had a right to representation here?

Mr. Sarmachy, (dom.) of Pel, said he would answer that question. When armed resistance ceased and feiteral authority was restored in Tennessee, that moment her Senators and Representatives had a right to admission to Congress, and no other said ought to be required of them than an oath to support the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Trensect said that was dodging the question. He wished to know what would be the result if Tennessee had sent Representatives and Senators while, at war against the United States?

Mr. Satzancar and that, never having recognized the right of a State to go out of the Union and assume independent relations in reference to this government, a State would not, in his opicion, be entitled to representation. He did not know the meaning of the government, but when peace came she was entitled to representation. He did not know the meaning of the word "leyalty" applied to a republic.

Mr. Tarancut said there might be some doubt as to the time when peace actually came.

Mr. Sartancar explained that he did not wish it to go to the country that he did not know the meaning of the word "leyalty" what he mean to have said was that he did not know the seat meaning as used by the republican party during the war. He knew what it means as cording to his interpretation, which was obedience to the laws and the constitution of his country and his State.

Mr. Cowas, rep l of Pa.—We had at one time in the State of Penneylvania was Legislatures and two Senates What I want to know the state of Penneylvania to Legislatures and elected a Secuntor and his creditionly from the Senator from Illinois is whether, if one of these Legislatures would not have the right to finglire whether that was er was not a legitimate Legislature of Penneylvania.

Mr. Tarancut.—Was the State government of Pennsylvania ove

pied of loyal men or of rebels.

After some further of rebels.

After some further of rebels,
port of the full power of Congress to decide on the fitness of the Southern States for representation, Mr. Nye obtained the Boor, and the Senate at half past four P. M. adjourned.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 27, 1868.

THE TETRES PRESENTS OTHER. Mr. Newman (rep.) of N. J., presented joint resolutions Vereran Reserve corps, which were referred to the Comm ictee on Military Affairs.
Assume anneation of the supress court.

number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain judicial districts. It was referred to the Jud clary Committee. FRO OF CLARKS AND ATTORNSYS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. O'Nent, (rep.) of Pa, introduced a hill in regard of feet and coats of clerks and attorneys in the United lates courts. It was referred to the Judiciary Commit-THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FOR SQUAL MUSICING IN ALL

The Constitutional americans from agral, Rudery is all, in the House resumed consideration of the joint resolution reported yeaterlay to amend the constitution.

Mr. House resumed consideration of the joint resolution reported yeaterlay to amend the constitution.

Mr. House, reep. Jof Call, spoke in support of the amendment. He differed from many in the House and differed he presented, from a great many in authority as we to the question of amending the constitution. He did not believe in making such amendments as would occasion a division in the public mind, whether or not an improvement was made, but an amendment which would give strength to the government—more than it now has under the present constitution—would meet he hearty concurrence. Both an amendment was that under discussion. It would only have the effect to give visality and life to previous of the constitution, which were probably intended from the beginning to have life and vitality, but which had received a sensitiuding which ther had last

e extended.

Mr. Haiz, (rep.) of N. Y., said he would yield if the whileman (Mr. Kelley) would only assure him that he rould touch the authort before the House, which he had

rder to enable him to make a conclusive argument on he question before the House. Sr. Haza would yield the floor on that understanding. Mr. Extour resumed by argument, reading among ther matters from the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 170s.

(Rading II.)

If the same Does the gentleman read from the tent of the constitution?

Mr. Prox.—See the difference between being a common sense man and a constitutional lawyer. (Roars of lengthier.)

Alt. Resume (having referred to the constitution)—It is here; you are tight. I supposed it was only in the presential (Lagitler.)

Mr. Prax.—These gentlemen have talked about the constitution of our fathers, the constitution at it is, and when you bring them down to the real old this—the constitution of our fathers—about which they prase admired, they are as ignorant of it as they were before they were born. (Longitter.)

Mr. Charlen—I independent the gentleman to base his argument on the eights, section of the constitution. Mr. Charles—I hased no argument on it at all. I hased my argument on the eights section of the constitution. Mr. Charles—I hased no argument on it at all. I have my farmed to what was already in the constitution. Mr. Charles—I have do yield Mr. Charles—I have do the position arms.

The flow arm directed Mr. Charles to take he seat.

Mr. Charles—I had not the least bless in the world of residence—I have been desired. He may be a more power to buy direct tages and man arms.

The flow arm directed Mr. Charles to take he seat.

Mr. Cravina—I had not the least bless in the world of resince seach a hubbant in the House and of the Chair for a gentleman to continue apealing when falled to order by the Chair.

Mr. Parre—I had not the least bless in the world of residence such a man of the flower would adopt it.

Mr. Davis, rep if N. Y. Oaksied the flow, and the house of the flower would adopt it.

Mr. Davis, rep if N. Y. Oaksied the flow, and the flower would adopt it.

Mr. Davis, rep if N. Y. Oaksied the flow of the recovery of the passage of the point resultation.

Mr. Morkett, from the Continuities of Ways and Mesuc, reported a bit regulated.

Mr. Davis,

the special order for Friday 2003.

It provides that from and after March 16, 1866, there shall be haved collected and paid upon bin articles on gravitate 4 in the first account, being the growth price of the first account, being the growth price of the first account to the first a

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE